

**Standard 7-4** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the impact of imperialism throughout the world in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

**7-4.4** Compare differing views with regard to colonization and the reactions of people under colonial rule in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including the Zulu War, the Sepoy Rebellion, and the Boxer Rebellion. (H)

**Taxonomy Level:** B 2 Understand/Conceptual Knowledge

**Previous/future knowledge:**

This is the first time students have been taught about the differing views with regard to colonization and the reactions of people under colonial rule in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including the Zulu War, the Sepoy Rebellion, and the Boxer Rebellion.

In Global Studies, students will explain the economic and cultural impact of European involvement on other continents during the era of European expansion (GS-4.2). Students will also compare the political actions of European, Asian, and African nations in the era of imperial expansion, including the response of the Ottoman Empire to European commercial power, the motives and results of Russian expansion, the importance of British power in India, the collapse of Chinese government and society, the reasons for and the effects of Japan's transformation and expansion, and the resistance to imperialism (GS-4.5).

**It is essential for students to know**

South Africa was a hotly contested region throughout the era of imperialism. The Dutch, British, and African people all sought the land and resources of the country. In the early 1800s, Shaka Zulu created a centralized state. His successors, however, were unable to continue his rule as the British exerted an increasing pressure in the area. In the 1880s, the **Zulu War** was fought against the British as the Zulus sought to retain independence. The Zulu nation, lacking the weaponry of the British, was defeated. Further conflict arose in South Africa with the Boer War. The Boers (also known as Afrikaners), who were originally Dutch settlers, migrated to the north into Transvaal and the Orange Free State as the British took over the Cape Colony and established new policies for land and slave use. As gold was found in Boer territory, the British (and other foreigners) moved in to the Boer region. War began in 1899 and ended in 1902 with Boer defeat, causing Boer territories to become part of British South Africa.

The British East India Company dominated India after the decline of the Mughal Empire (7.4-1). To maintain control of British interests in India, the company hired Indian soldiers known as sepoys to protect their trading interests, which were extensive at this time. India was the “jewel of the crown” in the British Empire, as it supplied raw materials to Britain's industries and was viewed as a potential market for the finished products. As Britain increasingly exerted its influence over India, the Indians became more oppressed and discontented in their citizenship. While Britain did build railroads, modern communication systems, and schools in India, they also suppressed the local culture. In 1857, amid rumors that the new gun cartridges were greased with beef and pork fat (the cartridge ends had to be bitten off in order to be used), the Hindu and Muslim Sepoys led a revolt known as the **Sepoy Rebellion** against the British. Following the

uprising, which took a year to suppress, the British government took full control of India. This was a period known as the Raj.

China was self-sufficient in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. But Britain, determined to open trade with China, found a product that these Chinese citizens willingly bought: opium. China attempted to halt the opium trade, but to no avail. Their defeat in the Opium War signaled the beginning of the increase in foreign influence in China. At the same time, China was undergoing an internal rebellion, the Taiping Rebellion, in an attempt to establish a kingdom in which no one would live in poverty. This rebellion, combined with increasing Western influence, led to increased pressure on the imperial government to reform. The self-strengthening movement was of little success. Taking advantage of the internal struggles; Europe, Japan, and the U.S. increasingly gained economic spheres of influence in this region. In 1899, the U.S. declared equal trading rights with China. As a reaction to the newly declared Open Door Policy and the Chinese government's failure to respond to internal and external issues, the Righteous and Harmonious Fists (renamed by Europeans as the Boxers), a nationalistic organization which used the martial arts to remove foreigners from Chinese soil, led **the Boxer Rebellion** in an effort to rid China of all foreign influence. The Boxers struck out, killing the foreigners and Chinese Christians, before being defeated by multinational forces. The rebellion was a failure, but it did lead to an increasing sense of nationalism and need for reform in China.

#### **It is not essential for students to know**

Although some foundational details do need to be given regarding each native government, the standard addresses rebellion against foreign imperialist influence, so focus should remain on causes and effects of the conflicts.

#### **Assessment guidelines:**

The objective of this indicator is to **compare** differing views with regard to colonization and the reactions of people under colonial rule; therefore, the focus of assessment should be to **examine** rebellions in Africa (the Zulu War), India (the Sepoy Rebellion) and China (the Boxer Rebellion). However, appropriate assessments should also require students to **summarize** the causes and effects of these rebellions from the perspectives of the colonizing nations and the nations under colonial rule.